

Rivers in the UK

A river is a moving body of water that drains the land.

It flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water. This could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or even another river.

A river flows along a channel with banks on both sides and a bed at the bottom. If there is lots of rainfall, or snow or ice melting, rivers sometimes rise over the top of their banks and begin to flow onto the floodplains at either side



River Severn. 220 miles



River Thames. 215 miles



River Trent. 185 miles



River Great Ouse. 143 miles

Key Vocabulary

import		The process of purchasing goods or services from overseas and bringing them into another country. For example, goods are brought into the UK in exchange for money leaving the UK economy
export		Goods and services that are produced in one country and sold to buyers in another.
product		Any item or service you sell to serve a customer's need or want. They can be physical or virtual
industry		Any economic activity which creates jobs and generates income.
economy		The system of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
census		Undertaken by the Office for National Statistics every 10 years and gives a picture of all the people and households in England and Wales. The census asks questions about you, your household and your home. In doing so, it helps to build a detailed snapshot of our society.
landmasses		A large region or area of land that is in one piece and not broken up by oceans. The term is often used to refer to lands surrounded by an ocean or sea, such as a continent or a large island
settlements		Places where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are.
climate zones		An area that has its own distinct climate. They also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife



River Management

The Thames Barrier is an important defence against flooding for the capital city of London.

The impact of climate change means tidal flood risk will increase over time, unless this risk is carefully managed.



Types of Settlements

- Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.
- They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are.



A hamlet is a very small settlement with just a group of houses

Types of Settlements



A village is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.



A town is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.



A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and often a cathedral.

In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a cathedral and this makes them a city. For example, St Davids in Wales and Wells in England.